

was declared by the resolutions to be a great national measure, necessary to the welfare both of Texas and the United States, and as soon as practicable. He concurred in the wisdom and justice of this declaration, and had been of that opinion ever since the country was given away, in 1810. It was indeed a national measure, and a great national measure, and should never be degraded into anything sectional or partisan. Kept upon its proper basis of nationality, and presented in the spirit of harmony and compromise which the general assembly recommended, and he had no reason to fear the complete accomplishment of their wishes.

The resolutions were then ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Atkinson said it might not be improper in his state that he also had received like resolutions; and he acknowledged to the fullest extent the right of instruction and the duty of the representative to obey. On this question he was even willing to go further than the instructions called for. At the same time, he could not but admire the spirit of compromise exhibited in these resolutions. In the three first resolutions he believed the legislature of Missouri had expressed the opinion of that State. He concurred fully with the fourth resolution, which declares the opinion of the general assembly of the State of Missouri, that there is no power on earth to consult in this matter except the government of Texas and the United States; and that Texas has a right to transfer, and the government of the United States the right to accept, the territory of Texas, without giving any just cause of offence to any other power. The fifth resolution leaves the question of slavery to be settled by the people who now or hereafter may occupy the territory to be annexed; and with this he also most heartily concurred. The Legislature of Missouri, as it appeared in the sixth resolution, were in the same spirit of compromise, willing if the annexation could not be consummated upon the principles set forth in the resolutions, to yield their own opinions to the will of the people of the United States, for the sake of preserving the peace and harmony of the nation. He cordially concurred in the sentiments expressed in all these resolutions.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

The treaty between the United States and China being yet under the seal of confidence, which has been removed from the greater part of the documents communicated with the treaty to the Senate, we have selected from those documents for immediate publication the following paper, which, for all practical uses, will be more interesting to our readers than even the treaty itself, because it gives our minister's own view of the character and bearings of the treaty.

From Mr. Cushing to the Secretary of State.

MACAO, July 5, 1845.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the treaty of Wang Hiya, as signed on the 3rd inst.

On examining this document, you will find, in the first place, that, in the description of the contracting parties, the language of the stipulations, and the mode of execution, the style of perfect equality between the United States and China has been sedulously observed; and I may add, that this has been carefully attended to in the Chinese as well as the English duplicate of the treaty.

You will perceive, in the second place, that this treaty contains many provisions which are not embraced either in the English treaty of Nanking, or in the treaty supplementary thereto, which comprehends the tariff and the commercial regulations.

First. The tariff is amended, by the reduction of the duties on some articles of American production, and by fixing with greater precision, what goods are contraband, or subjects of monopoly.

There is nothing in the English treaties to limit the power of the Emperor in the exclusion of articles of import or export.

Thus he might render all commercial privilege nugatory, by prohibiting the exportation of tea and silk, and the importation of cotton or cotton fabrics; or he might obstruct the commerce in these or any other articles, by making them the subjects of close monopoly, as is now the case with salt.

This is guarded against in the treaty of Wang Hiya, by making the objects of contraband and monopoly a matter of stipulation between the governments. And no modifications of the tariff are to be made without the consent of the United States.

Second. By the English treaties, the Consul is security for the payment of duties, and is bound to prosecute for all infractions of the revenue laws of China. This is to transfer to the British government the office and responsibility of paying duties, which involves much of regulation and of form in the prosecution of trade, which experience has already shown to be inconvenient to the subjects as well as the government of Great Britain. All this is avoided in the treaty of Wang Hiya, by making the duties payable in cash, which is perfectly acceptable to the merchant, and in accordance with the course of business in China.

Third. New provision is made in the amplest manner for the trade, from port to port, in China.

A ship which, having touched at Canton, has there paid tonnage duties, and discharged a part of her cargo, may proceed with the residue to any other port in China, without being subject to the payment of tonnage duty a second time; and goods which have been landed, and paid duty at one of the ports of China, may, at any time, be exported to any other port of China, without being subject to any further duty. This latter provision is equivalent to a warehousing system for all the coast of China.

Fourth. Due provision is made for the recognition and personal dignity and security of consuls or any other officers whom the government of the United States may see fit to appoint for the superintendence of our trade in China.

Fifth. In regard to the payment of duties, various provisions are inserted, for the convenience of our commerce, with respect to the mode of payment, and, among others, that merchandise may be landed from time to time, as it may be convenient, duty being paid on the articles only when they are landed, and that vessels may, within a limited time, depart, if they please, without breaking bulk.

SIXTH. Citizens of the United States are to have all accommodation at each of the five ports, not only as heretofore in the construction of dwelling houses and magazines, but also of churches, cemeteries, and hospitals.

SEVENTH. Provision is made for the employment, by Americans, of persons to teach the language of the empire; and the purchase of books is legalized; it having been the custom heretofore for the Chinese Government to persecute and oppress such of its subjects as either gave instruction or sold books to foreigners in China; which circumstance has been a great obstacle to the study of the language of China, and the acquisition of the means of satisfactory intercourse with its government.

EIGHTH. All Americans in China are to be deemed subject only to the jurisdiction of their own government, both in criminal matters and in questions of civil right.

I shall have occasion hereafter to enter into these subjects somewhat in detail, and to suggest to the President the expediency of recommending to Congress the enactment of laws in this relation, applicable not only to Americans in China, but in Turkey and elsewhere in Asia, where Americans (in common with Europeans) are in like manner exempt from the jurisdiction of the local government.

NINTH. Citizens of the United States in China, and every thing appertaining to them, are placed under the special protection of the Chinese government, which engages to defend them from all insult or injury.

If the Chinese authorities neglect their duty in this respect, they of course become responsible for all consequences, on complaint being made to the government of the United States.

In part execution of this, and other corresponding provisions of the treaty, particular arrangements are in train for the further security of citizens of the United States residing in Canton, of which a report will be made to you in due time.

TENTH. The vessels of the United States are to come and go freely between the ports of China, and those of any other country with which China may happen to be at war, in full security, not only for the ship, but for all descriptions of merchandise: the neutrality of our flag, and every thing it covers, being especially guaranteed.

ELEVENTH. Provision is made for the protection and relief of vessels stranded on the coast of China or driven by any sort of *major* into whatever port of China; and also for the restitution of property taken by pirates in the seas of China.

TWELFTH. Equality in correspondence between civil or military and naval officers of the United States and those of China is stipulated, as also the observance of all courtesy and respect in the correspondence between individual citizens of the United States and officers of the Chinese government.

THIRTEENTH. No presents are to be demanded of either government by the other.

The usage among Asiatic States of giving and receiving presents, has been the source of great inconvenience to the United States, in those cases even where it has been a mere matter of courtesy. But, as the receipt of presents by the Chinese government has always hitherto been assumed by the latter as an act of tribute on the part of the government making such presents, it seemed to be still more desirable to abolish the practice at once by a provision of the treaty.

FOURTEENTH. Ships of war of the United States and their commanders are at all times to be courteously received in the ports of China.

It seemed to me that such a provision would secure to our ships of war all such access to the ports of China as may be needful, either for their own relief or for the protection of the merchant ships and citizens of the United States; while it would be inconvenient to go so far as the English have done, and engage to keep a ship of war at all times in each of the five ports of China.

FIFTEENTH. Heretofore, no government (except Russia) has held direct communication with the Court of China. At the present time, even the British government does not hold correspondence with the Court of Peking. I insisted upon and obtained provision for communications between the two governments.

The article of the treaty does not specify to whom communication from the United States shall be addressed, it being left to the discretion of the American government to elect whom it will address, not excluding the Emperor in this or any other communication, with reference as well to its importance as for the purpose of indicating the parties at Court whom it will be most convenient for the Secretary of State to address, when occasion shall arise.

SIXTEENTH. In regard to opium, which is not directly mentioned in the English treaties, it is provided by the treaty of Wang Hiya, that citizens of the United States engaged in this or any other contraband trade shall receive no protection from the American government, nor shall the flag of the United States be abusively employed by other nations as a cover for the violation of the laws of China. Upon this point, also, I shall have occasion to address to you a separate despatch.

I have thus, in a brief manner, indicated some of the peculiar provisions of this treaty.

Many of them are new and important. Some of the English newspapers have commented rather boastfully upon the fact that the English arms had opened the ports of China to other nations, and at the same time have, with flippant ignorance, ridiculed the idea of a mission from the United States to do that which (it was said) had been already wholly done by England.

I ascribe all possible honor to the ability displayed by Sir Henry Pottinger in China, and to the success which attended his negotiations; and I recognize the debt of gratitude which the United States and all other nations owe to England for what she has accomplished in China. From all this much benefit has accrued to the United States. But, in return, the treaty of Wang Hiya, in the new provisions it makes, confers a great benefit on the commerce of the British empire; for the supplementary English treaty stipulates that any new privileges conceded by China to other nations shall be enjoyed also by England, and there is a similar provision in the treaty of Wang Hiya; and thus, whatever progress either government makes in opening this vast empire to the influence of foreign commerce, is for the common good of each other and of all Christendom.

The details of the tariff are not yet completed, and some incidental questions remain to be arranged.

I shall dispose of the matters as soon as possible, in order to transmit the treaty, and all the correspondence, and various other particulars of the negotiation, in season, if possible, to be laid before the Senate at the opening of the next session of Congress.

I am, with great respect,
your obedient servant,
CALEB CUSHING.

Hon. JOHN NELSON, &c.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man by the name of Snyder, a resident of this county, was thrown from a horse, on Tuesday last, and so seriously injured that he died in a few hours afterwards.

The residence of Judge Wiley, near Roanoke, was destroyed by fire, last week.

THE TIMES.



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1845.

V. B. PALMER is our Agent for obtaining subscribers and advertisements for the *Boon's Luck Times*, in the Cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. He is fully authorized to receive the money, and receipt for it, for all new subscribers and advertisements he may obtain. His office is S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore; No. 59 Pine St. Philadelphia; No. 160 Nassau St. (Tribune Building) New-York, and No. 16 State St. Boston.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

After the 8th of March next, (at which time the present volume expires,) the subscription to the "TIMES" will be reduced ONE-THIRD, viz: Two Dollars in advance—or Three Dollars if not paid in advance.

We have made this reduction in the terms of our paper in order to extend and increase its circulation. The price at which we propose to publish the "TIMES," taken in connection with its size, makes it one of the CHEAPEST papers in the State.—No pains or expense will be spared to collect and lay before our readers the latest and most important news, political, commercial, and of a general nature.

We have issued a prospectus for the SIXTH VOLUME, which commences on the 15th March next, and enclose it to our friends at different points, with the request that they will give us their assistance.—Their attention to this will confer a favor on us which we shall be happy to reciprocate, when an opportunity is offered.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The "TIMES" affords better inducements to advertisers than any paper west of St. Louis. Its locality is such that it necessarily falls into the hands of a large portion of the most staunch and enterprising business men of this section of the State, and it is with such that the wholesale and retail dealer wishes to become acquainted. Our present circulation is equal to any paper in the State, out of St. Louis, and the great reduction we propose making in the terms of our paper, will doubtless soon swell our subscription list so that we shall not have to except our cotemporaries of the city.

The above inducements, together with the liberal terms on which we advertise, cannot fail to attract the attention of the business men of St. Louis, Booneville, Glasgow, Rocheport, and the surrounding country generally. Dimes expended in advertising through the columns of the "TIMES," will be replaced by Dollars.

The following are the years and names on the passage of Mr. Welborn's bill in the Senate, laying the State off into Congressional Districts, published in our last:

AYES—Messrs. Acock, Anderson, Blythe, Boggs, Calhoun, Detchemendy, Ellis, Fort, Hancock, Hudspeth, Johnson, Massie, Netherton, O'Bryan, Polk, Powers, Rawlins, Reese, Shelton, Snyder, Thompson, Welborn, Wolfkill—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Gentry, Harper, Harris, Lucas, Miller, Mills, Monroe and Snell—9.

Those in italics are whigs.

If we mistake not, it was Fort and Monroe who submitted a report to the last legislature, in which they opposed districting, on Constitutional grounds. Fort, we see, voted for Welborn's bill. Has he changed his notions, or did he think then he was on the popular side, and having found out his mistake, is only squaring his sails? Perhaps he looks upon Welborn's bill as such an outrageous Gerrymander that it would be a misnomer to call it a bill for districting, and of course does not conflict with the constitution. We believe this bill has not yet been taken up in the House—nor do we suppose it will be, until the Senate acts upon the New County bill passed the House. Should the Senate adopt this bill, their district bill will have to be remodelled, so as to include the sixteen new counties.

The Eastern mail failed Thursday evening. The stage passed through but brought no mail. This is the second failure within a few weeks, and shows a culpable degree of negligence on the part of some of the post masters on the route.

"GREGG'S COMMERCE OF THE PRAIRIES," has been politely laid on our table by a mutual friend, for which we are heartily thankful. Mr. Gregg was almost "born and bred" in Howard, and we feel no ordinary degree of pride in laying claim to the rearing (at least) of a gentleman who has furnished the world with so much light and knowledge upon subjects hitherto comparatively darkened by the confused relations and attempted delineations of Prairie and Mountain travel. From the known character of the author the work may be relied upon as much for the importance of its facts, as for the veracity of their details—as much for the interest it generates at the first page, as for the peculiar strain of the naïveté of expression, by which that interest is continually supported.

From our Jefferson City Correspondent.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 1st, 1845.

Messrs. BENSON & GREEN—If the signs of the times do not greatly deceive me, the people are dissatisfied with the act of the Legislature establishing sixteen new counties. For the reason that every man has not a copy of the constitution, in his house, I make the following extracts from that *formerly* venerated instrument. The second section of the third article of that paper says: "The House of Representatives shall consist of members to be chosen every second year by the qualified electors of the several counties. Each county shall have at least one Representative, but the whole number of Representatives shall never exceed one hundred." The fourth section of the same article provides that the General Assembly shall at the end of every four years, "cause an enumeration of the inhabitants of this State to be made, and at the first session, after each enumeration, shall apportion the number of Representatives among the several counties according to the number of free white male inhabitants therein." These are provisions of the Constitution which in the formation of new counties cannot be overlooked, nor will they be disregarded by the people. In the present organization of the House of Representatives, they see the county of Caldwell, with but 325 voters, (all free white males over twenty-one, considered voters) represented now in the House, equal to the county of Buchanan with 2,088 voters. A good and salutary measure is proposed, advocated and voted for by the member from Buchanan, but defeated by the opposition vote of the member from Caldwell. Here is an instance of 325 voters defeating the wishes of 2,088 voters. These two counties are named simply to show the gross and glaring inequality now existing in the legislation of the State. The majority is controlled in making good laws, or repealing bad ones, by a minority of less than one sixth of that majority, and this too in a country which professes to be governed by the equal rights of man. That which now exists in the organization of the House of Representatives, is mentioned only for the purpose of showing that the creation of new counties will produce greater inequality in our Representation than we now have.

With the new ones, there are now ninety-three counties in the State; each county must have at least one member; the House cannot consist of more than one hundred members, and representation is based upon the number of voters in each county. There are about 95,057 voters in the State; 950, in round numbers, is requisite as the equal constituent body of each representative, and (to say nothing of the number of voters in the new counties, about which no one knows) Caldwell has 325 only. St. Louis, for example, has 13,378 voters, and is just as much entitled to forty-one representatives, as Caldwell is to one. I mention the county of St. Louis, to bring this shameful injustice before the eyes of the people. Under the apportionment which will be made during the present session, the ninety-three counties (should no more new ones be created) will have a member each, and there will be seven of the one hundred to give to the larger counties; say that the other seven are given to St. Louis, she will still require 33 members more, to place her upon the equality contemplated by the Constitution, with the county of Caldwell. And that position would leave all the other large counties, to-wit: Platte, Clay, Boone, Marion, Pike, Howard and many others with but one member each. These are facts for the consideration of the people.

You have been advised how the vote went off in the House for the new County Bill. It was a democratic favorite, a party move, as I trust all may be, which savor of repudiation, or nullification, or which are destructive of private rights, or positive violations of the Constitution. How can a man, sworn to support the constitution, vote to create new counties under existing facts? Is it not forgetting constitutional oaths in the love of party power? It is not contended that in the apportionment of representation positive equality can be attained, but the principle can be maintained by divisions which are practicable.

The case of the contested election from Cooper is still in doubt and uncertainty; it may not be determined for several days to come; the legality of each contested vote being tried as a separate case in Court. Public opinion is now much in favor of Mr. O'Brien. It is said the deeds which would have to be done to sustain Mr. Miller in his suit, require darker places and that democratic Senators are beginning to make a virtue of necessity, and now declare they intend to be honest, which is construed into a disposition to give it up.

In the House, on yesterday, there were several more resolutions offered on the subject of the disposition of the funds to be realized from the 500,000 acres of land. No definite action has, however, been had on that subject. There was also a set of resolutions offered by Mr. Hough, approving and lauding our naturalization laws which, under the rules, lie over one day. These are of the same party plaster as those offered in the House some days ago, to white-wash the traitor Dorr. You will perhaps hear more of the latter hereafter.

FEBRUARY 4th, 1845.

No further progress has been made in the case of the contested election from Cooper county, indicating the final result. The Senate, at an early hour this morning, continued the case until to-morrow.

The House of Representatives, spent the principal part of this day, in the discussion of resolutions introduced by Mr. Ballou, proposing an appropriation and distribution of the internal improvement fund. The resolutions provided that \$200,000 be appropriated to the improvement of the navigation of the Osage river; \$30,000 to the improvement of North Grand

River, and \$50,000 for the construction of a McAdams road, to lead from Hannibal, on the Mississippi river, to Brunswick, on the Missouri river; together with many other small appropriations to other objects of internal improvement.

Mr. Ballou advocated at some length, the adoption of the resolutions; spoke with much warmth of the importance of the navigation of the Osage river to the people of the South West, and expressed regret that there should be opposition to a fair appropriation, for the improvement of that river, from any portion of the State. He went for the prominent points named in the resolutions.

Mr. Bay, of Franklin, next took the floor, and spoke with vehemence in opposition to the resolutions; charged that there was an appearance of canvassing and previous arrangement between the prominent points named in the resolutions; insisted that the resolutions were providing too bountifully for the Osage river.

Mr. Griffin, of Grundy, next got the floor and gave Mr. Bay some rebukes on the subject of caucus arrangements; said that he knew nothing of the signs nor smell of caucus machinery; that perhaps, from the experience of that gentleman in caucus matters, his scent was better and that he could much more readily detect the wiles of such plots and intrigues.

Mr. Jasper next obtained a hearing and protested against the sum offered to the Platte river (2,000 only) and intimated that unless he could get more for Platte, he should move to strike that out.

Mr. Brown, of Saline, next spoke, and offered an amendment to the resolution, proposing to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert one in substance, that the committee on internal improvements be instructed to enquire into the expediency of investing the fund in some permanent stocks, so as to yield an annual interest until such time as more money shall have been realized from the sales of the lands.

Mr. Jackson, of Howard, next addressed the House. He was against the original resolutions and in favor of Mr. Brown's amendment; said he could not be induced to go for any such visionary schemes of improvement; that, as to the road to run from Hannibal to the Missouri river, although it might propose to run through Howard he should vote against that also; that fifty thousand dollars would run it but a few miles and that he and every one else knew it would take at least \$350,000 to complete the road; he was utterly opposed to the whole project until more money was received from the sales of the lands; when that shall have been done, he would be willing to vote an appropriation for the Osage and Grand rivers, but he was not to be bought up because the road might run through Howard; he should vote against that and all the minor objects of improvement.

Mr. Welman made a speech in favor of Salt river, and showed to the gratification of all present that \$1400 was an ample sum for the improvement of that river.

Mr. Richmond next obtained the floor and advocated the adoption of the original resolutions; spoke ably for the importance of the road to run from Hannibal to the Missouri river, as a means by which the farming interests in the interior could convey their produce to points on the river; that the result would be that Glasgow, if that should be the point, and Hannibal would be considerable commercial towns.

Mr. Brown made a sensible speech in favor of his amendment.

Mr. Lebeaume addressed the House for an hour, in favor of the amendment. He showed himself well acquainted with the subject of internal improvements; urged that if the State now embarked in these different objects of improvement, the State debt which would be created by that course, would be hanging over our children fifty years hence.

The debate is not yet ended. It will be resumed in the morning.

K.

PUBLIC LANDS.—The annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, recently transmitted to Congress, states that the sales of the public lands are still on the increase. There were disposed of, during the year 1844, 1,747,158 acres, showing an excess over the sales of 1843, of 141,894 acres, and of 1842 of 617,941 acres. The sales, it is stated, have been made in small sub-divisions to different individuals, mostly of 80 and 160 acre lots, intended by the purchasers for their own immediate occupancy and cultivation. The quantity sold, however, bears but a small proportion to that in the market during the year, 6,693,638 acres of new land having been offered at public sale, in addition to what had been previously offered, large residues of which still remained on hand. The surveys continue to go on with activity, and the lands are brought into market as soon as they are surveyed.

We have been trying for a week or two past, to find room for an original report furnished us by a friend for publication, but such is the press of political matter on our columns, that we find it impossible to give it a place.

LONG POLES—LONG GOURDS.

It is said the "longest pole generally gets the persimmons;" and if this remark will hold good in reference to long gourds and water, we shall never want for drink—as a female friend sent us the other day a prettily sized gourd with a natural handle two feet long, which grew in this vicinity. There is a contingency, however, accompanying the gift which we shall lay before our wife (that is to be) for adjudication, at the "next regular meeting."

JEFFERSON, Jan. 30, 1846.

HOWARD COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Messrs. EDITORS.—To-day, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Woods presented, as Chairman of the select committee to which the subject had been referred, a bill to incorporate the city of Glasgow, which, upon his motion for a suspension of the rules, was read a first, second, and third time, and passed.

The select committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Chariton county, praying that the east fork of the Grand Chariton be made the county line between Howard and Chariton counties, up to a point at which the northern line of Howard crosses the same, made reports in the House to-day. Messrs. Stringfellow and Morelock, a majority of the committee, made a report and submitted resolutions unfavorable to the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. Davis submitted a bill as the minority report of himself, which proposed to establish the east fork as the line, also giving to Howard all that strip of territory east of the east fork, and to Chariton county all the territory west of the east fork. He also moved the adoption of his bill as an amendment to the resolutions offered by the majority; made some remarks in support of his motion, and read to the House two letters—one from John P. Morris, Esq., a distinguished democrat of Glasgow, and the other from J. A. DeCourcy, Esq., Editor of the Glasgow Pilot, a democratic paper. He stated that these letters were read to prove that the efforts of lobby members who had been about the city some weeks back, to make an impression that this was a political move, had not been founded in fact; that some of these beings called lobby members seemed to come here under the impression that it was not sufficient that a measure should appeal to the justice and reason of the House, but should be also a democratic measure, in order to meet the favorable consideration of the House. He relied upon the statements in the letters to show that nothing of party politics entered into the consideration of the question, and showed from the petitions and letters the utter impossibility of ever knowing where the present line runs, from the frequent changes in the main channel of the Missouri river, upon which depends the starting point. He spoke of the great inconvenience to citizens of North Glasgow and Monticello, whose houses and tenements were severed by the line, and of the evils growing out of the fact that neither public officers nor courts could ever know in which of the counties offences were committed. He also showed the great inconvenience under which the petitioners labored in attending courts and public meetings of their county—urged upon the House that a large majority of the citizens residing on the slip of land proposed to be attached were knocking there for justice—that the river was the natural boundary, and impassable, except by bridges and ferries.

Mr. Stringfellow replied, exhibiting a remonstrance several feet long, declaring that there was no foundation in fact in any of the positions assumed by the petitioners; urged that the other parts of the county would be wronged by the change; that it was not true that the County Court of Chariton county had refused a fair appropriation of the revenue of the county for the erection of bridges east of the east fork. He urged that the true reason for the desired change was that the people of Chariton county had higher county taxes to pay than those of Howard;—that the people residing east of the east fork were amongst the most wealthy citizens and they ought not thus to be released from the payment of their part of the revenue when the county had become indebted. He said that Judge Morris was mistaken in the facts stated in his letter read by Mr. Davis, as to the strip of Territory; that it was two and a half miles wide in many places, and not from three-quarters to one and a half miles wide, as stated in that letter, remarking that these petitioners had attempted to instruct their own representative by sending the petition to the member from Howard. Mr. DeCourcy, he said, knew nothing about the matter; that he was a new comer, etc.

The above are only some of the points relied on by those who addressed the House. Before Mr. Stringfellow took his seat he moved the rejection of the bill offered as an amendment to his resolution, after which—
C. F. Jackson, Esq., Speaker, rose and stated that he cared nothing about the matter; that he knew nothing about the necessity for the change in the county line; it so happened he never heard of the matter till recently; whether it was a party move or not, it seemed somehow strange that the matter should have been kept a secret from him; that if he knew his county desired the change he would go for it; but since the gentleman from Chariton had alluded to the matter, he recollected that the gentleman had some time back told him that there was a secret design on foot to get that strip of territory attached to Howard and then have he county seat moved to Glasgow; if he knew there was such a design on foot in the vicinity of Glasgow, he would vote against it immediately. He said many things showing his opposition to the measure, but to the astonishment of his friends, voted upon a call of the yeas and nays against the rejection of the proposed amendment.

The amendment was rejected and so ended this little local measure.

DORR—THE TRAITOR.

To-day, in the House, a lengthy Dorr sympathizing report came in from a democratic committee appointed to that work, and a string of resolutions offered therewith in behalf of the Traitor. Upon the vote to adopt or reject the report, each and every democrat swallowed the Traitor, and every whig said stay in prison for your crimes.

Yours,
W.

A BALL will be given at the "Fayette Hotel," on Friday night, the 21st inst. Tickets \$2.00.